REMARKS

The Examiner is respectfully requested to enter the above amendments prior to examination of the instant application. The amendments are made to include changes made to the specification in the parent application, to delete claims, and to insert the related application information, and are not deemed to change the scope of the invention.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date

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Marked Up Version of Amended Specification Paragraphs Showing Changes Made with Underlines and Brackets

Please amend the second paragraph on page 20, beginning on line 9, as follows:

The reducing unit 60 reduces radioactive contaminated waste 100. The thermal melting unit 64 heats and melts the reduced waste 101 provided by reducing the radioactive contaminated waste [waist] 100 by the reducing unit 60. The molten salt electrolysis unit 65 subjects a molten salt 102, i.e., the molten waste provided by the thermal melting unit 64 to electrolysis. Thus, the molten waste prepared by melting the reduced waste 101 produced by reducing the radioactive contaminated waste 100 by the reducing unit 60 is used as the molten salt 102 for electrolysis. The cleaning unit 66 separates nuclear fuel materials (uranium metal) and an adsorbent (NaF) contained in a cathodic deposit 76 deposited on the cathode of the molten salt electrolysis unit 65. The evaporative drying unit 67 processes a used cleaning liquid 77 used by the cleaning unit 66 for evaporative drying to recover the adsorbent (NaF) dissolved in the used cleaning liquid 77. A cleaning liquid 78 recovered by evaporation is returned through a recovered cleaning liquid return line 79 to the cleaning unit 66 and is reused. The nuclear fuel materials (uranium metal) 80 separated from the adsorbent by the cleaning unit 66 is oxidized by the oxidizing unit 68, and oxides (Uranium oxide) 81 thus produced by the oxidizing unit 68 are collected.

Please amend the second full paragraph on page 22, beginning on line 19, with the following:

Since the electrical resistance of the molten salt is very low as compared with that of an electrolytic water solution, an electric current flows uniformly over the surface of the waste. Consequently, the waste having a complicated shape, which is difficult to decontaminate by conventional techniques, can surely be decontaminated. Since the electrical resistance of the molten salt is low, a large current can be supplied through the molten salt without entailing abnormal heat generation to increase the process speed. The molten salt electrolysis process is safe because [any] hydrogen is not generated at the cathode when the molten salt is used for the electrolysis.